Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists or chymists. *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 48.

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Eccluſ.* xviii. 19.

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryd.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure.

The labour we delight in, *physicks* pain. *Shakesp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakesp.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *n. s. physionomiste*, Fr. [from *physiognomy*.]
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissention among the Christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features. *Arb. and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *adj.* [Φυσιογνωμονικὸς; from *physiog-*
PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } *nomy*.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY. *n. s.* [for *physiognomony*; Φυσιογνωμονία; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i'th' *physiognomics*
O' th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIO'LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [Φυσις and λόγω; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanvill's Scept.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PHYSY. *n. s.* [I suppose the same with *fusee*.] See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [Φυτὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [Φυτὸν and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY. *n. s.* [Φυτὸν and γράφω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not used.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howel's England's Tears.*

PIA'CULAR. } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]
PIA'CULOUS. }

1. Expiatory; having the power to attone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanvill's Scept.*

PIA-MATER. n. s. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. s.*

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. *Bailey.*
2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. s.* [*piastra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIAZZA. n. s. [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arb. and Pope's Scriblerus.*

PICA. *n. s.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. This dictionary is in small *pica*.

PICARO'ON. *n. s.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

PI'CCAGE. *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainſ.*

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to gather here and there.

This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shakesp.*

He hath *pick'd* out an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Trust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakesp.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking* out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They must *pick* me out with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out,
T' employ their sorceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked* up and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons. *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick* out this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked* up under an oak in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked* up such a blockhead. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 167.

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a soster man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest, *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others. *Addison.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your sallad. *Swift.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a small wart or fiery pustule, being healed by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs* xxx. 17.

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakesp.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open. *Denham.*

9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

Why stand'st thou *picking?* is thy palate sore,
That bete and radishes will make thee roar. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK. *n. s.* A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PI'CKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estr.*

PI'CKAXE. *n. s.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

As when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To PICKEER. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.
2. To make a flying skirmish. *Ainsworth.*

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *pickeer*,
And made the stoutest yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *n. s.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickax; an instrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear all the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PICKE'REL. *n. s.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED. *n. s.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *n. s.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingring *pickle*. *Shakespeare.*

Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 482.

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam'st thou in this *pickle?* *Shakespeare.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en sits him down. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PI'CKLE or *pightel. n. s.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villainous.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *n. s.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horse or *pickleherring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spectator*, N° 572.

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Addis. Spect.*

PI'CKLOCK. *n. s.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *n. s.* [*pick* and *pocket*.] A thief who steals,
PI'CKPURSE. } by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horsestealer *Shakespeare.*

It is reasonable, when Esquire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

A *pickpurse* at the bar or bench. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKTOO'TH. *n. s.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

PICKTHA'NK. *n. s.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

Many tales devis'd,
Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shakesp.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South's Sermons.*

PICT. *n. s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter.

A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.

Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'CTURE. *n. s.* [*pictura*, Latin.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakesp.*

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

2. The science of painting.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo